

# Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No 13,325 號伍拾式百零千零萬第 日音初月亥年六十二緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1900. 肆肆禮 號式十式月臺十年百九千壹英港香 PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH

New Advertisements will be found on page 4.

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ONE OF HENNESSY'S SOUNDEST PRODUCTS  
AND AT \$21 PER CASE IS THE BEST VALUE  
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WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815,  
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong  
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Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,  
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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY  
The sale of this good Scotch increases month  
by month. It is of superb quality and of  
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S SELECTION.  
Sole Agents for it—  
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FAMOUS  
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.  
This World-renowned.  
Fine OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES are shipped  
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are obtainable in Hongkong of  
G. C. ANDERSON,  
No. 13, Praya Central  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1897.

CUTLER, PALMER  
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PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN  
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“SPECIAL BLEND” WHISKY  
Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies  
Apply to:  
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8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every ten minutes  
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Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.  
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Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from  
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-  
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
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Hongkong, 1st May 1899.

VICTORIA  
CYCLE  
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THE pleasure of cycling consists in having  
a first class Machine, and the above Es-  
tablishment is always leading in this respect.  
We are Agents for the famous “NEW  
HOWE” and “MONOPOLY” CYCLES,  
and we also supply fitting of every description.  
Bargains can be had in second hand Machines.  
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.  
Enamelling a specialty.

MCKIRDY & CO.  
43 & 44, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899.

RUIUART PERE & FILS, REIMS  
Established 1718  
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND  
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Ship only the Finest Quality  
Extra Dry (Green Seal)  
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.  
Sole Agents.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.00 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$3.00 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO.  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

## COTTAM & CO.

NEW AUTUMN GOODS.  
AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES.  
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## NEWEST & BEST MATERIALS.

DRESS SUITS from 35.  
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SCOTCH TWEED ULSTERES, for Travelling, from 50.

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17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

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ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPIERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY.—

THE “PALL MALL,

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS; THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

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ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS

“LA INSULAR” AND “LA PERLA DE ORIENTE” FACTORIES  
J. M. DE ZUNIGA,  
No. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
Entrance: ICE HOUSE STREET (New Victoria Hotel).

SCHLITZ WORLD FAMED  
BEER

IS THE ONLY BEVERAGE ONE NEVER REGRETS DRINKING.  
TONIC AND REFRESHING.

SOLE AGENTS—

WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, AND  
COMMISSION AGENTS,

HONGKONG.

“AQUARIUS,”  
SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE  
WATER.

MADE FROM PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER, FREE  
FROM ALL FORMS OF ORGANIC CONTAMINATION, OF THE  
HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, AND MIXES FREELY  
WITH WINES AND SPIRITS WITHOUT DESTROYING THEIR  
CHARACTER.

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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Hongkong, 21st November, 1900.

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NUITS	\$12.00	\$13.00
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POMMARD	27.00	—
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CLOS DE VOUGEOT	49.00	—
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SPARKLING RED	26.00	28.00

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WINE MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Arrivals, Departures and other Shipping  
Intelligence will be found on pages 5, 6 and 7.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

POLICIES UNCHALLENGEABLE.

Policies are unchallengeable after two years  
duration, on any ground connected with  
the original documents, if ago has been proved.

Forms of Proposal and all particulars may be  
obtained from

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,

Agents

Hongkong, 9th November, 1899. [2-1873]

## HOTELS.

HONG KONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and  
Smoking Rooms.

Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.

Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.

Cuisine of the best.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Wines and Groceries imported specially from  
Europe and America.

Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.

Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.

All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by  
Machinery.

Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.

Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

City Office: 7, Duddell Street. [1028]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, The PEAK, near the

Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56.

For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [1029]

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.

ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Handsome Furnished and Exceedingly

Spacious Rooms.

Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMILIES,

BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH.

SINGLE ROOMS from \$4 a day, inclusive

of BOARD and ATTENDANCE. [45]

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-

rooms, elegantly furnished.

The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and

Principal Offices in the Colony.

Special Attention paid to the Comfort of

Guests.

Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Ma-

nagement.

Terms Moderate.

A. FONSECA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [46]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in a quiet

locality, away from the din and disturbance

of the City, and surrounded by a delightful

## INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.  
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.  
AMERICAN MARBLE.  
ITALIAN MARBLE.  
HONGKONG GRANITE.  
Designs and Prices on application.  
Office, 17A. QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

PURE  
CONFECTIIONERY

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Imported from the Leading LONDON  
and PARISIAN Houses, from the  
simplest to the most recherche kinds.

INTENDING SENDERS OF

CHRISTMAS  
AND  
NEW YEAR CARDS

will find in our  
SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCKS

a Tasteful, Pleasing and Refined  
Assortment.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

[29]

BIRTHS.  
At Hongkong Hotel, on the 21st November, the wife of J. HAN, Aberdeen Dock, of a son. [2953]  
At 9, Park Lane, Shanghai, on the 16th November, 1900, the wife of G. CAULTON, of a son.  
DEATH.  
At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 15th November, Mrs. HENRI FEER, née Olivieau, aged 19 years.

The Daily Press.  
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, November 22nd, 1900

The policy of withdrawing a considerable portion of the Allied Forces from Peking during the winter is open to question. According to latest advices received from that capital, it is thought extremely probable that the forthcoming winter may witness new complications, that when the ports are closed by ice and the roads obliterated by snow, the Boxers may think that their opportunity has again arrived, that the *fan kwei* are securely shut off from communication with the coast, and that they can easily be wiped out. The Boxer agitation has not died out yet, and it would be a mistake to imagine that the shoulder-embroidered cannot break forth again into a lurid blaze. Even very lately attempts have been made by Boxers in the capital to create large conflagrations with a view of burning out or embarrassing the foreigners, and some of these fires might have covered a large area, but for the prompt efforts of the British garrison. The announcement made therefore by telegraph from our Shanghai correspondent that a secret Decree has been issued by the Empress Dowager, warning all the Viceroys and Governors to prepare for immediate war, would seem to indicate that the misgivings felt by foreigners in Peking as to the outlook for the winter are not without good foundation. The foreign contingents garrisoning Peking have, we believe, all been reduced. Our only white troops left there at the present moment are the New South Wales contingent, and although they may be relied upon to give an excellent account of themselves if an emergency arises, it cannot be pretended that they constitute a large force. Nor is the Indian contingent

by any means excessive. It consists of admirable material, and has given good proof of its trepidity, but whether the men can stand the rigours of a Manchurian winter remains to be seen.

If the secret Decree reported to have been circulated among the provincial authorities really commands them to make preparations for war, then the Empress Dowager has cast away all pretence of making overtures for peace. The powers conferred upon Prince CHING and Li HUNG-CHANG to open negotiations for peace were, therefore, either a mere blind, intended merely to delay foreign operations, or else the demands made by the Treaty Powers are considered by the Empress Dowager and her ministers to be far in excess of what they are disposed to concede. Possibly Her Majesty has been prevailed upon by Prince TUAN and General TUNG FUHSIANG to cast down the gage of defiance to the Allies because their own heads are in danger. General TUNG is said to completely dominate the councils of the Court, and as he has nothing to hope from either the party of reform in China or from negotiations with the Foreign Powers, he will naturally continue irreconcilable. The Empress-Dowager meantime holds the Emperor KWANO HSU in safe custody and regards the southern Viceroys with distrust. She is quite aware that both CHANG CHIH-TUNG and LU KUNG-YI have remained on good terms with the Powers and have kept the peace in their provinces while the mandate to exterminate the detested foreigner had gone forth and was being obediently enforced in the northern provinces by subservient tools and Manchu officials impregnated with hatred of all change. She is reported to consider the Yangtze Viceroys as little better than traitors and to be plotting with the Allied Commanders for her capture and the restoration of the EMPEROR to full power free from her influence. And in truth, while there is no such plot in existence, the idea that the Foreign Powers will not in future permit her to sway the destinies of the Chinese Empire is sound enough. It would be the very crassest folly on the part of Treaty Powers ever again to recognise this woman in any position of power. Indeed, she ought to be exiled out of reach of mischief, and even then she would fail to meet the punishment she richly deserves, which she would inflict without mercy on her opponents. As the Empress is a woman of great sagacity, she has no doubt arrived at the conclusion that she may as well prolong the quarrel and defer the settlement, in the hope that time may breed dissension among the Foreign Powers. She is not so ignorant of European politics as not to know that the germs of disagreement always exist, and that a spark may at any moment light a train and lead to an outbreak, even while they are face to face with a common foe. But while this knowledge may lead her to build upon chances, and to engage in a winter struggle with the Allied Forces, she may find, that after all, the disagreements were trivial and the misunderstandings readily smoothed, and that when the spring comes round again she will still have to meet a stubborn and still united foe, exasperated by prolonged resistance, and attempt to outwit them and to play them off against each other. The blood of the innocents, moreover, would still cry aloud for vengeance, and the long catalogue of injuries suffered and sustained would be still further extended.

The Telegraph Companies inform us that communication with Tokyo and Yokohama is now completely restored.

It has been ascertained that the Chinese actually did attempt to divert the Customs duties collected at Shanghai into the interior, ostensibly to meet the needs of the Imperial Court. This was, however, discovered by the vigilant director of the Russo-Chinese Bank, M. Pokotiloff, who put a stop to the proceedings by energetic representations to the Viceroy.

A Service paper says that on the arrival of H.M. cruiser, *Undaunted* at Devonport from China she is to be refitted and prepared for service as a seagoing tender to the gunnery-ship *Cambridge*. To prepare her for this duty several important alterations will be made in her armament and magazines, and these with repairs to her machinery and other alterations, are estimated to cost £27,500. The *Undaunted*, says the journal, will be a valuable acquisition to the Western gunnery depot, as she has an heavy armament as any cruiser afloat, embracing thirty-seven guns, varying in size from a 3-pounder quick-firer to a 9.2-inch (22-ton) breech-loader. She has ten 6-inch quick-firing converted guns, some of which will be exchanged for the new type of breech-loading gun, and the remainder for quick-firers. A correspondent writes to the same paper over the signature "Anxious One" and asks when the *Undaunted* will be homeward bound. He says: "Her commission expired in May last, and still nothing is known of when she will be home. Her relief, H.M.S. *Argonaut*, has been on the station some time. They have had a very hard and weary commission, and it would be a great relief to all those on her and interested in her to find that they have not been forgotten, and may eventually spend their Christmas in old England once again."

Yokohama Water Works loan bonds to the amount of £255,000 yen are shortly to be issued according to an authorisation by the City Assembly. It is stated that they will be offered at a price somewhere in the vicinity of 92 yen.

All private persons and relatives of Russians in China wishing to proceed to the Far East, really command them to make preparations for war, then the Empress Dowager has cast away all pretence of making overtures for peace. The powers conferred upon Prince CHING and Li HUNG-CHANG to open negotiations for peace were, therefore, either a mere blind, intended merely to delay foreign operations, or else the demands made by the Treaty Powers are considered by the Empress Dowager and her ministers to be far in excess of what they are disposed to concede. Possibly Her Majesty has been prevailed upon by Prince TUAN and General TUNG FUHSIANG to cast down the gage of defiance to the Allies because their own heads are in danger. General TUNG is said to completely dominate the councils of the Court, and as he has nothing to hope from either the party of reform in China or from negotiations with the Foreign Powers, he will naturally continue irreconcilable. The Empress-Dowager meantime holds the Emperor KWANO HSU in safe custody and regards the southern Viceroys with distrust. She is quite aware that both CHANG CHIH-TUNG and LU KUNG-YI have remained on good terms with the Powers and have kept the peace in their provinces while the mandate to exterminate the detested foreigner had gone forth and was being obediently enforced in the northern provinces by subservient tools and Manchu officials impregnated with hatred of all change. She is reported to consider the Yangtze Viceroys as little better than traitors and to be plotting with the Allied Commanders for her capture and the restoration of the EMPEROR to full power free from her influence. And in truth, while there is no such plot in existence, the idea that the Foreign Powers will not in future permit her to sway the destinies of the Chinese Empire is sound enough. It would be the very crassest folly on the part of Treaty Powers ever again to recognise this woman in any position of power. Indeed, she ought to be exiled out of reach of mischief, and even then she would fail to meet the punishment she richly deserves, which she would inflict without mercy on her opponents. As the Empress is a woman of great sagacity, she has no doubt arrived at the conclusion that she may as well prolong the quarrel and defer the settlement, in the hope that time may breed dissension among the Foreign Powers. She is not so ignorant of European politics as not to know that the germs of disagreement always exist, and that a spark may at any moment light a train and lead to an outbreak, even while they are face to face with a common foe. But while this knowledge may lead her to build upon chances, and to engage in a winter struggle with the Allied Forces, she may find, that after all, the disagreements were trivial and the misunderstandings readily smoothed, and that when the spring comes round again she will still have to meet a stubborn and still united foe, exasperated by prolonged resistance, and attempt to outwit them and to play them off against each other. The blood of the innocents, moreover, would still cry aloud for vengeance, and the long catalogue of injuries suffered and sustained would be still further extended.

The Government of Argentina, according to the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Times, has decided to grant a concession of 200 square leagues of territory in the province of Formosa (not the island of that name) to Señor Valle for the purpose of founding an agricultural colony. The contract, the correspondent says, provides for the settlement of 20,000 Japanese there.

In the Yokohama Chilo Saibando, on the 7th inst., before Judge Otamura, a godown-keeper named Edward Valentine, employed by Messrs. Bravier & Co., was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of assaulting a Chinese employee of the same firm. The prisoner has given notice of his intention to appeal.

The new Russian battleship *Kuzov Potemkin Tavritcheski* has been launched at Nikolayev in the presence of Admiral Tyroff, Commander-in-Chief of the Euxine squadron, a number of distinguished persons, and twenty thousand spectators. The *Potemkin*, whose keel was laid in 1897, has a displacement of 12,600 tons, with engines of 10,600 horse-power, and a speed of 16 knots. She is the eighth first-class battleship composing the Black Sea Division.

The Standard Oil Company, which cornered the coal oil industry in the province of Yachigo some time ago, now directs its attention to the coal oil of the Hokkaido, and has sent an American expert to the island to make investigation, states a Japan exchange. According to his report, the most promising localities are Atsunagawa, Mugawa, and Nigirawa, in Ibari, and next to these Soya, Bakkai and Koyedoi in Kitami. The *Chugai Shogyo* states that the Standard Oil Company proposed to engage in the petroleum industry at Echigo province with a capital of 100,000 yen, but seeing the promising nature of the enterprise it intends to increase the capital in Japan to ten million yen.

There is a rumour to the effect that the steamer *Eva*, operated by the Oregon and Oriental Steamship Company, which left Portland a few days ago as the first of a fleet to operate between Portland and the Orient, made a lower rate to Hongkong and Vladivostock than has been in effect on the other lines, states the *Tacoma Ledger* on the 11th ult. It is also stated that a big meeting will be held at Hongkong in a few days to consider ways and means for preventing a demobilization of rates which such a cutting by an independent line would precipitate. This meeting will be attended by representatives of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Dowell and Co., the California and Oriental Steamship Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. As the new line has no railroad connections, a combination of the lines named would make it difficult for the new-comer to secure satisfactory overland rates.

The October number of the *Review of Reviews*, in a note on affairs in China, has the following specimen of that unwilling Englishman, Mr. W. T. Sted's, hysterical writing: "There seems to be too much reason to believe," he says, "that the punishment of the Chinese for the attack upon Russian territory has been carried out with a severity and a brutality against which there would have been stronger protests in this country if our hands had not been rocking with innocent blood unjustly shed in the Dutch Republics. One secret both of the strength and the weakness of Russia as a civilising Power in Asia is that she is much more Asiatic than European, and General Grishky's proclamation that any shot fired against a Russian soldier would be followed by the immediate extermination of the entire population of the village from which the shot was fired, is even more barbarous than the order said to be issued by Lord Roberts that every Dutch homestead in the Transvaal within a radius of ten miles should be reduced to ashes whenever any attack was made upon railway communications. Two blocks do not make one white, and there is not a word to be said in justification of a policy of massacre even in the name of humanity, that must be left to nations with a cleaner record than that of which we can boast."

Mr. Poultney Bigelow (whose impressions of Hongkong we mentioned some months ago) has been describing Weihaiwei in the pages of *Harper's Magazine*. He speaks of the place with no little enthusiasm and says: "In all other European settlements that I know of the whites are suffocated by the heaviness of the yellow man's breath." At Weihaiwei, on the other hand, he could see in his mind's eye row upon row of graceful villas rising from the midst of flowering shrubbery and shaded lawns as in that paradise of South Africa, Durban. "Near the Japanese camp I had tasted the waters of a medicinal spring of great volume and of a sulphurous flavour, suggesting Carlsbad or Saratoga. No doubt some enterprising company will build near by a casino or Kurhaus, and introduce here all the diversions incident to Wiesbaden or Homburg. The Government might wisely establish here an institution for the cure of tropical diseases, more particularly dysentery and malarious fever. The United States needs a naval and military hospital in this region, and here is a splendid opportunity for offering to share expenses in developing Weihaiwei as a health resort." Mr. Bigelow asks: "With mountains to climb near at hand, fishing in the streams, snipe abundant in the marshes, excellent boating and yachting in the beautiful bay, a well-policed country, and a climate the best of all China, what more can a white man desire?"

The New York Yacht Club has accepted Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup. The name of the challenger is given as *Shamrock II*. The races will be sailed in the last fortnight of August. The challenge, which is addressed to Mr. Oddie, the secretary of the club, runs as follows: "I am requested by Sir Thomas Lipton to forward to you this challenge for the America's Cup, subject to all stunts, courses, and other details to the same conditions as the last race, which were found so satisfactory; the first race to be sailed on August 20, the second on August 22, and the third on August 24; further races, if any, to be sailed on the corresponding days of the following week. Particulars of challenger:—Owner, Sir Thomas Lipton; name, *Shamrock II*; length on the load water-line, 89ft. 5in.; rig, cutter. The custom-house measurement will follow as soon as the vessel can be measured for registration.—Hugh Kelly, hon. secretary." The committee sent the following cablegram to Mr. Kelly: "Challenge accepted, conditions same as stood at close of last year's races, including private agreement as to accidents, except as modified as to the days of the races and to the extending of the limit of time of start to 2 p.m., suitable to change of month. Is this satisfactory?" With regard to a fear expressed that there might be some misapprehension as to the terms of the challenge, Commodore Lloyd, of the New York Yacht Club, states that Mr. Oddie has pointed out that if Sir Thomas Lipton would refer to the reply of the New York Club to the Royal Ulster Club he would see that no misapprehension existed in America as to the provisions of the challenge.

The Admiralty have decided to place the *Relette*, the subject of recent firing trials, under her own steam again when the next gunnery experiments are made upon her. To this end the ship's engines, which were not damaged except by water during the late experiments, are being put into working order.

The body of a victim of the *Ise Maru-Culan* collision, a citizen of the Argentine Republic, John Herstein by name, was picked up by a fishing boat on the 9th inst., a few miles from the scene of the wreck.

The Government of Argentina, according to the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Times, has decided to grant a concession of 200 square leagues of territory in the province of Formosa (not the island of that name) to Señor Valle for the purpose of founding an agricultural colony. The contract, the correspondent says, provides for the settlement of 20,000 Japanese there.

The emigration of celestials from the Pacific ports to China continues to be unusually large for this season of the year. Every trans-Pacific liner which has left Port Said ports recently has had full bookings of Chinese returning to the Orient. The exodus is something unusual. The *Tacoma Ledger* has it that

"the natives are returning home at the call of the reform leaders for the purpose of aiding in the overthrow of the present dynasty and the establishment of a responsible government. Nearly all of the Chinese that have emigrated to this country are friendly to the present Emperor, but are inimical to the schemes of the designing Empress-Dowager."

In its "Notes and Comments" the *Newspaper and Military Record* says: "It is understood that Vice-Admiral Sir Compton E. Donville will succeed Sir H. Rawson as Commander-in-Chief in the Channel squadron, and that Sir H. Rawson will go to China, in succession to Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour. It is not often that a flag officer succeeds his junior, and Sir C. E. Donville is by more than a year the senior of Sir H. Rawson; but there are special reasons for deviating from the usual course. China has now become the most important command in the world, and during the time his flag has been flying in the *Majestic* Sir H. Rawson has given strong evidence of his powers in organising and training a fleet. The gunnery returns may not have afforded the utmost satisfaction, but in actual exercise the squadron was never so perfect as it is to-day. If the fleet is seriously deficient in cruisers, that is not the fault of the admiral, whereas its mobility in all kinds of weather is now assured. As Admiral Rawson's senior, Sir C. E. Donville would, in the ordinary course, have gone to China, but as he will be promoted in about eighteen months this might have caused some inconvenience, whereas the Channel squadron is only a two years' command, and no inconvenience need arise by the admiral holding the appointment for only a few months after his promotion.

War correspondents and other newspaper men in China will be interested in the following remarks in the last number to hand of the *Newspaper and Military Record*. Our contemporary says: "When Parliament meets it is the intention of some members to draw attention to the censorship of telegrams in war time, in the hope of putting an end to some of the unfair restrictions imposed, and of securing some uniformity in the regulations. War correspondents cannot publicly complain of the methods adopted by the censors, as it is understood when they go out that they shall abide by any orders that may be issued by the military authorities. But now that they are at home they complain very bitterly of the utilisation of their messages, and the impossibility of presenting the whole case to the public. As one of the war correspondents remarked to me, 'It made our hearts sick when we found out how some of our messages had been treated, and it was useless to speak the whole truth because anything unpleasant would be struck out ruthlessly by the censor. Of course, the war correspondent, like other men, has his own estimate of the value of what he writes, and cannot quietly tolerate what he considers to be undue supervision and suppression, but making all due allowances for this, there can be no doubt that the censorship was unnecessarily rigorous, and that many facts which the country were entitled to know have been deliberately kept back. There would not be such unanimity among the correspondents on this point if they had been treated fairly, and if they were not conscious that they were prevented from performing their duties properly. The same complaints were not made by the correspondents who were in the Soudan, although they admitted that the censorship was not very lax. However, in the Soudan campaign the correspondents were not forbidden to represent facts as they appeared to them, whereas in South Africa, in some cases, they have only been allowed to send what pleased certain of the generals. Some instances of the kind are to be mentioned in Parliament, when the promised discussion takes place."

Mr. Charles Hoidisick, of champagne celebrity, writes as follows of the champagne vintage of 1890: "I am very much gratified to be able this year to send you a very satisfactory report of the vintage which is now drawing to an end. In the spring of the year vines progressed satisfactorily, but our *bûche noire* frost did some slight damage on the morning of May 20 in many localities, more especially to the lower valley of the Marne and, in some of the white grape districts, but not sufficient to cause much anxiety. The flowering of the grapes took place promptly under most favourable circumstances. The weather continued warm during July and August, slight rain falling at the end of the month, doing much good in developing the grapes. September was a most perfect month, not a drop of rain falling, so that the grapes matured under exceptional conditions. The prospect of a fine vintage was assured. The gathering of the grapes commenced generally on the 25th ult., and, with the exception of one wet day, the weather has been perfect during the whole time of the vendanges. The opinion throughout the various districts is unanimous—viz., a fine vintage has not been seen for 20 or 30 years. I might add the vines are free from the many plagues—i.e. mildew, oidium, &c.—and the phylloxera has made but small progress. 1895 vintage has given great satisfaction to connoisseurs, and these wines rank with those of 1892 and 1893. 1898 is developing well, showing great delicacy and elegance."

The New York Yacht Club has accepted Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup. The name of the challenger is given as *Shamrock II*. The races will be sailed in the last fortnight of August. The challenge, which is addressed to Mr. Oddie, the secretary of the club, runs as follows: "I am requested by Sir Thomas Lipton to forward to you this challenge for the America's Cup, subject to all stunts, courses, and other details to the same conditions as the last race, which were found so satisfactory; the first race to be sailed on August 20, the second on August 22, and the third on August 24; further races, if any, to be sailed on the corresponding days of the following week. Particulars of challenger:—Owner, Sir Thomas Lipton; name, *Shamrock II*; length on the load water-line, 89ft. 5in.; rig, cutter. The custom-house measurement will follow as soon as the vessel can be measured for registration.—Hugh Kelly, hon. secretary." The committee sent the following cablegram to Mr. Kelly: "Challenge accepted, conditions same as stood at close of last year's races, including private agreement as to accidents, except as modified as to the days of the races and to the extending of the limit of time of start to 2 p.m., suitable to change of month. Is this satisfactory?" With regard to a fear expressed that there might be some misapprehension as to the terms of the challenge, Commodore Lloyd, of the New York Yacht Club, states that Mr. Oddie has pointed out that if Sir Thomas Lipton would refer to the reply of the New York Club to the Royal Ulster Club he would see that no misapprehension existed in America as to the provisions of the challenge.

Last night the Taylor-Carrington Company gave their second performance of the farce *Charley's Aunt* at the Theatre Royal. To-night, already announced, *Trilby* will be produced with Miss Ella Carrington in the title rôle and Mr. Charlie Taylor as the "bad as they make 'em" Svengali. The production is from one of the *Bombay* papers. *Trilby*, as played by Miss Ella Carrington and Mr. Taylor, and their company in support, is one of the most successful pieces that have ever been played in this city. Miss Carrington's performance of *Trilby* has not been equalled since the visit of Mrs. Brown Potter, and we don't remember ever having seen a more powerful and intense impersonation than Mr. Taylor's Svengali. The other members of the company add justice to their respective characters

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 21st November.

### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SEGUINNE SMITH  
(ACTING PUISINE JUDGE).

RAECKER AND COMPANY V. GIRAUT.

His Lordship gave judgement in this case as follows:—

This is a suit brought by Messrs. Raecker and Company against Mr. G. Girault for the price of 80 cases of beer at \$4.50 per case, sold and delivered. On the 16th October last, the plaintiffs agreed, by word of mouth, to sell to defendant 100 cases of Pilsener beer of three brands. These cases were a portion of a number of cases then lying in the salient godown at Wan-chai. Delivery was to be taken in the next two or three days. I find that the sellers were made aware by the buyer at the time of the contract that the goods were to be shipped to Shanghai. It is agreed that the contract was for the sale of goods by description and not by sample. Where goods are sold and bought by description the law implies two conditions, first, that the goods shall correspond with the description and, next, that the goods shall be of merchantable quality. The first condition was complied with, for defendant's witness, Mr. Kuhn, said, "we got the goods we bargained for so far as the brands were concerned." It was beer not cases which constituted the goods bargained for. The second implied condition is that the goods shall be of merchantable quality. Here again it is the beer, and not the cases holding the bottles that hold the beer which must be of merchantable quality. The quality of goods includes their state or condition, not the state or condition of the packages in which they are contained; and the cases of Jones v. Just L.R. 3 Q.B. at p. 295 and Randall v. Newson L.R. 2 Q.B.D. at p. 109 show that the term *merchantable* is synonymous with the term *saleable*. Was then this beer in a saleable state or condition? The evidence shows that it was, for subsequently to the 16th October 20 cases, deposited by the defendant's witness to him in a worse condition (so far as the cases themselves were concerned) that the 80 cases the subject of this suit were sold at the same price per case as the 80 cases. And Mr. Harten informed the Court that cases of beer forming a portion of the consignment that included the 20 cases in dispute, had been sold by him within a few months prior to the 16th October. No evidence of any weight has been offered to prove that the beer was of bad quality. The evidence was directed to show that the cases holding the beer were not merchantable for shipment, whatever that may mean. It is obvious, however, that both the cases and the beer were in a saleable state or condition and therefore of merchantable quality fulfilling the condition implied by law in respect of the beer. Later on I shall refer to the case of *Gover v. Duddal* 3 Birmingham N.C. 717 as my authority for treating the beer and not the cases as being the goods that were sold. The general rule is that there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness for any particular purpose of goods supplied under a contract of sale. The defendant however alleges that the circumstances bring this transaction within an exception to the general rule, because he had made known to the sellers the particular purpose for which the goods were required, viz., shipment to Shanghai. The phrase "particular purpose" means the purpose to which the goods are to be applied. The purpose to which this beer was to be applied was not shipment, it matters not whether. Shipment is merely one act in a series of acts constituting transport or removal for some other purpose to which the goods are to be applied. This defence then does not fall within the exception, and the general rule prevails that there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness of this beer for any particular purpose.

Then again the buyer rejected these goods, he says, because the sellers had delivered to him a quantity of goods less than they had contracted to sell, viz. 80 cases instead of 100 cases. This defence was raised at the trial: whereas the evidence was that the goods were rejected at the time because their containing cases were not in good order and not merchantable, for Mr. E. Girault said, "I refused to take the goods because the cases were not in good order" and again in the cases of beer were not merchantable. If the sellers tendered delivery of all the 100 cases, obviously the buyers had no right to reject them, as the goods were of merchantable quality and corresponded with the description by which they were sold. And while it is the duty of the seller to deliver the goods, it is the duty of the buyer to accept and pay for them. Now delivery means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another. The seller's duty of delivery, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, is fulfilled when he affords to the buyer reasonable facilities for taking possession of the goods at the agreed upon place of delivery. It was not, and could not be, successfully contended by the buyer that the sellers in this case did not afford him such facilities. The buyer's head coolie went to the sellers' godown where the 100 cases were placed at his disposal and where he had reasonable facilities for taking possession of all the 100 cases. Thus the sellers performed their duty under the contract by delivering all the 100 cases to the buyer, and the buyer was, under the circumstances, bound to accept, because all the implied conditions attaching to a sale of goods by description had been fulfilled, the goods being, according to their description, and of merchantable quality. Moreover, in the godown down the buyer had a reasonable opportunity of examining the goods for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were in conformity with the contract. The buyer is not deemed to have accepted the goods until he has had this opportunity; but, having had the opportunity and the implied conditions having been fulfilled, he was under the necessity of accepting, and it does not matter whether he accepted or did not accept. There being no right to reject the goods, the question of acceptance or non-acceptance becomes immaterial. In this view of the case the Court is relieved from the necessity of examining the evidence as to what occurred in the godown after the first few minutes with a view to determining whether there was or was not an acceptance by the buyer in performance of the contract. If it be necessary to decide whether the goods were or were not in a deliverable state, I hold that they were. The contract was for the sale of beer in cases: nothing was expressed in the contract and nothing is implied in law as to the condition of the cases. The state in which the beer was delivered was in cases, that was the state in which the buyer was, under the contract, bound to take delivery of the beer. It was suggested in Court that the contract was for the sale of cases of beer not of beer in cases. On this point the cause of Gover v. Duddal (supra) directly bears. There is an action for not performing a contract to purchase a cargo of good merchantable Gallipoli oil coming in 240 barrels. It was held that a plea that the cases containing the oil were not at the time of the contract, good merchantable cases, was ill.

It had been contended that the contract was not for the sale of a given quantity of oil, but

of a certain number of casks of oil; that the subject matter of the contract was as well casks as oil, and that the casks ought to be of a merchantable quality as well as the oil. Park J. said "This was a contract for a cargo of good merchantable Gallipoli oil and, not a contract for well seasoned casks. The casks are only an adjunct" and Bosquet J. said "the circumstance that some of the casks were defective is no answer to the action. Even if all the casks had been defective in some respects, as in the loss of a hoop or two, and some of the oil had escaped, it would have been no answer, unless the oil had been injured, because it does not go to the essence of the contract. Suppose a contract for a number of cases of cotton of a given quality; the bales arrive and the cotton is of the quality required; it would be no answer to an action for the price to say that some of the bales were rotten. It would be of serious consequence if we were to hold that every defect in the incipient vessel would entitle a purchaser to avoid his contract for the commodity contained in it."

In the present transaction it was beer in bottles in cases that was sold; not cases holding bottles containing beer. The cases were a mere adjunct; there was no express condition that the cases should be new or intact or not soiled, and the law does not imply such a condition. Had the buyer liked, he could have protected himself by stipulating concerning the condition of the cases: he neglected to take that precaution and must pay the price of the goods, viz. \$520 as well as the plaintiff's costs of suit.

Mr. Bowley was for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bruton for the defendant.

### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CAREYTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND A SPECIAL JURY.

### CHIU WAH V. CHUH KAN.

In this case the plaintiff is a trader residing at 51 Staunton Street, and the defendant a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors. It is a claim for the specific performance of an agreement, the defendant counterclaiming for \$6,000 deposited by him with the plaintiff.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. H. Sharp (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for the defendant.

The special jurors were Messrs. R. G. Shawan (foreman), A. Haupt, P. Jordan, S. Hancock, J. S. Van Buren, G. Stewart, and J. M. Beattie.

On the application of Mr. Shawan, it was decided to allow each juror \$10 a day during the hearing of the case.

Mr. Francis read the pleadings in the case. In his petition the plaintiff said that by agreement dated the 26th day of September, 1899, the defendant agreed with the plaintiff for the purchase by the defendant from the plaintiff of a piece or parcel of land situated in Victoria and intended to be registered in the Land Office as sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 of Marine Lot 55, with the mangers and tenements and buildings then standing thereon and known as houses Nos. 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30, 32, 34, and 36 Gilman's Bazaar for the residue of a term created by a crown lease of the said Marine Lot No. 55, for \$60,000, whereof \$6,000 of which was paid on account on the date of the signing of the agreement. It was further agreed that the plaintiff should at his own expense make a good title to the premises, that the purchase and sale should be completed on the 29th of November, 1899, and that the defendant should make a good and valid assignment of the premises to the plaintiff for the purchase of the said Marine Lot No. 55, for \$60,000. The plaintiff was now of the value of \$6,000 only, and the plaintiff had lost a sum of \$15,000, and his costs, charges, and expenses of and in connection with the said agreement. The plaintiff therefore prayed that the defendant might be ordered to specifically perform the said agreement to purchase the said piece or parcel of land and premises and to pay to plaintiff the balance of \$54,000 of the purchase money with interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum from the 30th November, 1899, until the date of the judgment, or in the alternative that the defendant should be ordered to pay to the plaintiff \$16,450, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of writ to the date of judgment. In his answer the defendant admitted the allegations contained in the first five paragraphs of the petition excepting the allegation that a map or plan of the premises was shown to him on or before the signing of the agreement, and save the allegation in paragraph 5 that the plaintiff made a good title of the said premises. The defendant made repeated applications to the plaintiff for the said map or plan but none was ever shown to him until the 23rd November, and the plaintiff had not as yet shown any title to the said premises. On or about the 19th September, during the negotiations for the agreement, plaintiff called upon the defendant at Deacon and Hastings' office and gave him a written memorandum purporting to show the measurements of the memorandum, which he said contained the exact measurements. On the 29th November an engrossment of an indenture of assignment of the said premises made between Creasy Evans of the first part, the plaintiff of the second part, and the defendant of the third part, with a figure annexed, was handed to the defendant. From the said plan and from further investigation which he thereupon made, it was discovered that the measurements in the memorandum were not correct. He put the whole thing before Mr. Deacon, who advised him to rescind the contract, which he promptly did. Since then nothing had happened in the matter which he need draw attention to. A very significant fact was this—that directly this error was discovered the plaintiff came over to the office and was taken into the presence of Mr. Deacon. He was shown the figures in the memorandum and asked if he could explain them. The plaintiff's reply was: "If any mistake was made I must make it right." What he meant by that remark he did not know, but there was not the slightest suggestion on the part of the plaintiff that at this time this second memorandum had not been given by the plaintiff to the defendant.

The defendant was then placed in the witness box, and he corroborated the statement of his counsel. He said he had known the plaintiff since July or August of last year. He knew him because he (the plaintiff) had leased some houses to him. The plaintiff mentioned this property to him about the 17th or 18th September last year. He told him that it would be a good investment for him. On being asked for a good investment for him, he said he had a memorandum the plaintiff wrote his one out. He gave particulars as to the measurements of the houses. He saw the plaintiff the same night at his house. The next interview which he had with the plaintiff took place the next morning. He asked him for particulars as to the length and breadth of the property and also for a plan. The plaintiff went away and returned in about an hour. He said there was only one plan which the owner was keeping and handed him which the owner was keeping and handed him another memorandum, saying: "These are the correct measurements of the houses in question." The magistrate held that sufficient evidence had not been adduced to warrant a conviction, and discharged the defendants.

FOOTBALL.

The following team will represent Civilians v. United Services this afternoon. The kick-off is at 4.15, prompt:—

Back—Russell; three-quarter backs—Cle-  
land, Hanson, Low, and Ardron; half-backs—  
Hawkins and Deacon; forwards—Sanderson,  
Johnson, Bishop, Hallifax, Wilson, Sandford,  
Stockwell and McMurtrie (Capt.).

described and declined to complete the purchase, and therefore counterclaimed for this \$6,000 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent from the 26th September to date of judgment. From further documents submitted by Mr. Francis, it appears that the plaintiff denied that he at any time gave the defendant a second memorandum purporting to give more exact measurements than the first memorandum. The plaintiff denied that the measurements given in the memorandum were greatly exaggerated, and that the descriptions given by the plaintiff to the defendant at any time were false and that the defendant was in any way prejudiced or misled by the memorandum. Witness asked the plaintiff to let him inspect the houses, but the plaintiff said there was no need, as these measurements were correct. He added that these were Chinese family houses and that it was very difficult to inspect such houses. The plaintiff told him that most purchasers went by the measurements submitted to them and did not inspect the houses. About three days afterwards the plaintiff came for the deposit money. He told him that the money was not ready and the plaintiff asked him to write a letter to show to the owner. He wrote the letter suggesting, stating that the deposit would be paid the next day. On the following day, the 28th September, he signed the agreement and paid the deposit. About this middle of November he received letters from his friend, Hon. Tat Yuen, in Manila. They had previously been in the same office as clerks. His friend went down to Manila about the middle of last year. Before he went he agreed that if his friend succeeded he should send for him. In the middle of November his friend wrote him saying he was doing well and advising him to join him. In consequence he told the plaintiff he wished to go abroad, and the plaintiff said if he would offer him compensation he would cancel the agreement. He asked witness to consider the matter and say how much compensation he would be willing to offer. The next day he wrote the plaintiff the letter produced, and which was dated 15th November, in which he offered \$1,000 as compensation, to be deducted from the deposit money, the balance of the latter to be handed back to him. The plaintiff came to him the next day and said the compensation offered was too small and asked him to double it. He replied that he thought it would be too much, and he wrote him on the 21st November urging him to accept his offer. Getting no reply he wrote the plaintiff asking him to say how much he wanted as compensation. The following day the plaintiff called upon him and refused to talk about the matter and said they must complete. He subsequently told him he was going to arrange a mortgage for him for the house for \$45,000. This was the plaintiff's own offer. On the 24th November he wrote the plaintiff, asking him to secure a mortgage of \$45,000 on the premises. Subsequently he discovered that according to the plan the measurements in the memorandum had been materially exaggerated and he accordingly repudiated the agreement.

Witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Francis, the cross-examination not been concluded when the Court rose.

### POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 21st November.

### BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

#### FIRE AT A GAMBLING RAID.

A police raid was made on a gambling-house at 44 Staunton Street, on Tuesday, and the result was seen in the appearance in court of eleven chair coolies, who stoutly denied the charge of being two of them, keepers of a common gaming house, and the remainder of his

gambler. Inspector Warnock said that when the coolies were surprised by the police there was a great scramble for the door, and a kerosene lamp was kicked over, setting fire to some things in the room. While the police were engaged putting out the fire, several of the prisoners managed to escape.

The two keepers were fined \$25 each or six weeks' hard labour, and the remainder \$5 each or 14 weeks' hard labour, all money and implements of gambling to be forfeited to the Crown.

#### MORE GAMBLERS.

Seven coolies who were arrested on Tuesday night by Sergeant Kerr and a police party at the servants' quarters, Peak tram terminus, were fined similarly—the first defendant, as keeper, \$25 or six weeks' hard labour, the remainder \$5 each, with the usual alternative, all gambling implements to be confiscated.

#### BACK AGAIN.

Joseph Duffy has faced the magistrate pretty frequently of late, for one thing or another. He was now charged with being a vagrant. He will be remembered, overstayed his leave ashore some time back—he is a fireman—and his ship, the *St. Andrew*, sailed for South Africa without him, but having on board all his money and possessions. The police made arrangements for him to work his passage to the Cape by the transport *Mohawk*, to enable him to rejoin the *St. Andrew* there, but the *Mohawk*'s captain would not take him, and he was again left stranded.

The magistrate ordered him to be sent to the house of detention.

#### A SERIOUS CHARGE.

For seven days he was confined in the cells of the police station, and then he was allowed to go out to work. He was then charged with being a vagrant again, and was again confined in the cells. The magistrate held that he had no right to be here, and that he must leave the country.

Attempts are being made in Japan to remedy the situation by amalgamating small growers, and thus reducing the cost of production. This is the case in particular at Shizouka. The fact that Shizouka is in straits is important, because the town is the centre of the tea industry, producing almost one-half of the entire crop. It has been necessary to import labour from Korea and especially from Formosa. Oolong, is used almost exclusively in New England. Japan tea has recently been driven out of an important market in England, where the product of the gardens of Englishmen in India and Ceylon is now largely sold. Two hundred and twenty million pounds of English-grown tea were sold in England last year.

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### RUSSIA AND COMMERCIAL REFORM IN CHINA.

The *Chugai Shogyo* published a telegram to the effect that Russo objects in to the proposal that a revision of the commercial treaty in the sense of granting greater liberty of trade and the placing of the customs under foreign control shall be among the conditions of restoring peace to China. The statesmen of St. Petersburg are understood to maintain that Great Britain would be the chief gainer by such arrangements, and that they would probably have the ultimate effect of converting China into a second Egypt. It cannot be denied that such a thought might naturally present itself to Russia. Plainly, if China is to be helped to obtain money for the payment of an indemnity, and if her customs dues as well as the *leikin* and the salt tax are hypothecated as security, being placed for that under foreign control, England is pretty sure to lend the money and to have a place on the board of control. That result could not be pleasant for Russia, and modern Englishmen must fully appreciate her sentiment. But, after all, what is to be done? Money has to be found somewhere, and if England, owing to the industry and enterprise of her people, happens to be in the best position for lending money and also to take advantage of any new trial—*for instance*, the man who has strength and honest will to work, but can find nothing to do. Here would be a new profession for them, and a most profitable one. Our carriage-builders would quickly learn how to make the exquisite joinery of Japan, which in these vehicles combined the lightest material with the utmost strength. They would be inexpensive to construct, and therefore to hire, and a poor man with good muscular force and sound lungs could soon pay back the money advanced for the purchase of one, and afterwards make a livelihood for himself and his family.

### RICKSHAS FOR LONDON.

In the course of an article in the *Daily Telegraph*, entitled "An Idea for London,"

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

**N**OS. 1 and 4, WILD DELL, WANTAI ROAD.  
Apply to—  
**SANG KEE.**  
No. 298, Fraya Central, Hongkong, 22nd November, 1900. [2949]

TO LET.

**SECOND FLOORS** Nos. 62 and 64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Apply to—  
**ON CHAI CO.**  
2nd Floor, 56, Gage Street, Hongkong, 22nd November, 1900. [2950]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

**T**HE Company's Steamship  
"HANGCHOW." Captain Pearce, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [2947]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

**T**HE Company's Steamship  
"AKASHI MARU." Captain K. Suzuki, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th, December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1900. [2952]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

**T**HE Steamship  
"AIRLIE." Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 14th December, at DAYLIGHT.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [2948]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TACOMA."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

**T**HE above Steamer having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [10]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, Fiume, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PE-NANG AND SINGAPORE.

**T**HE Steamship  
"GISELA" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This Vessel brings Cargo—

From Trieste, ex s.s. *Habsburg*, transhipped at Bombay.

From Venice, ex s.s. *Mazimiliano*, transhipped at Trieste.

Option cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the office of the undersigned before NOON on the 23rd November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 23rd November will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [6]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**T**HE Steamship  
"CATHERINE APCAR." having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 23rd inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID HASOON, SONS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [2951]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

**T**HE Steamship  
"GERMANY." Captain Hindenbusch, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight, apply to  
**EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., LTD.** Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1900. [2952]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 1st December, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1900. [2953]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DAEWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 1st December, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1900. [2954]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), Nov. 22nd.

Production for the first time in China, of the

Weird and Emotional Play

T. R. I. L. B. Y.

Played by Miss ELLA CARRINGTON and Mr.

CHARLES TAYLOR some hundreds of times

in different parts of the world.

Act 1—THE BOHEMIANS OF PARIS.

Act 2—A WOMAN'S SACRIFICE.

Act 3—UNDER THE SPELL.

Act 4—DEATH OF TRILBY.

Particular attention is drawn to the BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED STAGE PICTURE

with which the play concludes—

PARIS BY NIGHT.

Painted specially for the Australian presentation of Trilby by the celebrated Australian Scenic Artist Mr. J. LITTLE.

REMEMBER! POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.

Admission Rates—\$3, \$2 and \$1.

Military and Naval Men in Uniform half-rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

Reserve Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1900. [2945]

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

SECOND

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT

ARRANGED BY

Messrs. ALEC MARSH &amp; A. G. WARD,

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY),

22nd November, at NINE P.M.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL give TWO PERFORMANCES

of the COMEDY Entitled,

"OUR FLAT."

IN THREE ACTS.

SATURDAY, 24th November, and

MONDAY, 26th November, 1900.

Commanding each Evening at 9 P.M. precisely.

Dress Circle \$3; Stalls, \$2; Pit, \$1.

Half-price to fit for Soldiers, Sailors and Police in Uniform.

Tickets can be obtained at the Booking Office of the Theatre, CITY HALL, on and after MONDAY, 19th November, at 10 A.M.

Booking Office will be open daily from that date from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Last Trains will run 1/2 an hour after the fall of the curtain.

H. C. NICOLLE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1900. [2957]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 23rd inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID HASOON, SONS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [2951]

JUST ARRIVED.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SENGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Prices on application to

GEO. R. STEVENS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1900. [2953]

NOTICE

WE have This Day REMOVED our

Offices to 2nd Floor, No. 7, QUEEN'S

ROAD.

W. M. MEYERINK &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1900. [2919]

NOTICE

A REGULAR MEETING of the VIC-

TORIA PRECEPTORY will be held

at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on MONDAY, the

26th November, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [2945]

AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF DENTISTRY

DEPARTMENT

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

CHADWICK, KEW.

(NAME OF POATE &amp; NORMAN).

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### AUCTIONEERS, &c.

PAUL BREWITT,  
2 Zetland Street, Auctioneer, Appraiser  
and Commission Agent.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers to the Government, and Share  
and General Brokers, corner Ice House  
Street and Praya Central.

V. I. REMEDIOS,  
Auctioneer, Appraiser and Agent,  
8, Queen's Road Central.

### BOARD AND LODGING

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED  
FOR THE  
WESTERN HOTEL.

### BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

### BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

W. BREWER & CO.,  
Printers, Bookbinders and Account Book  
Manufacturers, 23 and 25, Queen's Road  
(under Hongkong Hotel).

### BUILDERS

KANG ON,  
Contractor: 30, D'Aguilar Street. Local  
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick  
and Granite.

Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

### CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE PHARMACY,  
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and  
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and  
Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Accra-  
ted Waters, Dealers in Photographic  
Requisites, Queen's Road.

WATKINS, LD, APOTHECARIES' HALL, 60,  
Queen's Road Central, Cigars, Aerated  
Waters, Wines, Beers, Spirits, etc.

### CURIO DEALERS

KUHN & KOMOR,  
Fine Art, Japanese and Chinese Curios,  
21 and 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong,  
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.

KWONG HING,  
China Porcelain, Crockery Ware; 59a,  
Queen's Road Central.

### DENTISTS

WONG HOMI,  
Surgeon Dentist, 50, Queen's Road Central.

WONG TAI FONG,  
Surgeon Dentist, 24, Bank Buildings,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

### DRAPEERS

EBBAHIM ELIAS & CO.,  
Milliners, Silk Merchants, Haberdashers.  
Low Prices; 37; 39, Wellington Street.

SEE WOO,  
Tailor, Draper and Outfitter; 67 and 69,  
Queen's Road.

### FLOUR

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY;  
Proprietors of the following Celebrated  
Brands of Flour: "Sperry's XXX",  
"Golden Gate", "Pioneer", "Buckeye",  
"Ancher", &c.

WILLIAM WHILEY, Manager.

### FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO. Established 1859.  
Every Household Requisite, Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;  
1½, Queen's Road Central.

LI KWONG LOONG,  
Cabinet-maker, Furniture Dealer, Art De-  
corator and Dealer, 17, Queen's Road.

### GROCERS

THE MUTUAL STORES,  
Sub-agents: LIFTON, LD,  
8 and 10 D'Aguilar Street,  
Provision and General Merchants.

### JEWELLERS

KANG LEE & CO.,  
Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths, Watch-  
makers, Japanese Curios and Blackwood  
Furniture. Opposite Post Office, 36,  
Queen's Road Central.

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road.  
Also Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

### THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE

EASTERN ACETYLENE LIGHTING  
COMPANY, Head office, 62a, Queen's  
Road Central. Fittings, of every descrip-  
tion for the ACETYLENE LIGHT at  
lowest rates.

### MERCANTILE AGENT

WOODS & CO.,  
Duddell Street, Agents for American and  
European Export Houses.

### PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG,  
The largest and most complete Studio in  
Hongkong. Established 1859. Views,  
Engravings, Ivory Miniatures, Oil  
Paintings, &c. 10s House Street.

### WE HING,

Enlarging, Developing, Printing, Mod-  
erate Rates, 26a, Queen's Road East.

### WEI CHEUNG

Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent  
Enlargements, Groups, Views, &c., Develop-  
ment Works. Amateurs' Requisites.

### MUMHEYA JAPANESE ARTIST

Bronzes and Ivory Engravings. Work  
done for Amateurs. 6a, Queen's Road, Cl.

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### PHOTOGRAPHERS

YEE CHUN,  
Marine and Portrait Painter, 50, Queen's  
Road, Upstairs.

H. VERA,  
Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield  
Arcade, Queen's Road Cl, also Wan Chai  
Amateur's Requirements a Specialty.

### PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

### SILK GOODS DEALERS

TEJUMUL POHUSING,  
Dealers in Chinese, Indian and Japanese  
Goods. Silks, Woolen and Cashmere  
Shawls and other Sundry Goods; 4,  
D'Aguilar Street, First Floor.

WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL,  
Wholesale and Retail Importers and  
Exporters, India, Chinese and Japanese  
Silks, Cashmere Shawls and Ceylon  
Lace; 14, Queen's Road, Cl.

### SILK LACE MANUFACTURERS

FR. BLUNCK,  
Exporter of Real Hand-made Torchon Lace  
in Silk, Linen and Cotton. Grasscloth and  
Silk Embroideries, Hand-made Silk  
and Linen Lace Curtains made to  
order; 17, Queen's Road, Central.

### STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Sail-  
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,  
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Sail-  
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware,  
Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-  
chants, 14, Des Vaux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Bingers, Com-  
mission Agents and General Store-  
keepers, 43 and 45, Praya Central.

### TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.,  
Naval, Military and Court, 16, Queen's Road,  
Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

HUNG YUEN,  
Tailors, Shirt Makers, Hatters, Hosiers,  
Drapers, 85, Queen's Road, Central.

YEE SANG FAT & CO.,  
Outfitters, Piece Goods, Underwear, Shoes,  
Hats, Silk Handkerchiefs; Opposite Post  
Office, Queen's Road Central.

### TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "LOS FILIPINOS,"  
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars; 25,  
Pottinger Street.

KRUSE & CO.,  
Wholesale and Retail Havana and Manila  
Cigars, Egyptian Cigarettes, Dealers in  
Fancy Goods, Agents.  
Connaught House, Queen's Road.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road  
and Calle Antesque, Manila.

### DOCKS

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD  
AND ENGINE WORKS,  
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK," NAGASAKI  
A.I., A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Codes  
Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI)  
Extreme Length... 525 feet.  
Length on Blocks... 513  
Width of Entrance on Top... 89  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 264

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAIJIMA)  
Extreme Length... 517 feet.  
Length on Blocks... 350  
Width of Entrance on Top... 66  
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53  
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGI).  
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the  
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can  
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-  
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as  
in REPAIRING of SHIPS.

THE COMPANY has a POWERFUL SAL-  
VAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT  
NOTICE.

### TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENQUIRE where your FRESH WATER  
is obtained by the Water Boats, as FOUL  
WATER is the cause of much Sickness on board  
Ship.

We are the ONLY WATER BOAT COMPANY  
in HONGKONG EXCLUSIVELY supplying  
FILTERED WATER.

CALL FLAG W.  
J. W. KEW & CO.,  
STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY.  
Hongkong, 9th October, 1895.

THE CHAMPION SPRINT SWIMMER.

It has not been supposed that J. H. Derby-  
shire is the exalted position of the fastest  
sprint swimmer in the world—I make  
no exception, professional or amateur—without  
a great struggle. His life is the story of a  
tremendous battle. When one sees "Little  
Bob" Derbyshire lauded to the skies, just  
remember that from 1893 until the summer of  
1897, he was second to Tyers in every national  
championship, save the Long Distances. He  
was second on no fewer than twelve occasions.  
Was not this enough to kill the ambitions of  
most youth to cross the life from out his  
young heart? "Little Bob" knew that he was  
vanquished, not by superior skill—but by  
the finer physique of Tyers, who at 16 years

### [ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

### SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

BY AN OLD FOOLY.

THE ART AND SPORT OF SWIMMING.  
Among amateurs of every social grade and  
of both sexes the art of swimming is more  
cultivated than ever. By voluntary effort thou-  
sands of children in our national elementary  
schools are receiving instruction in natation,  
while if we ascend to the highest strata of  
Society we find that the Bath Club, in London,  
is doing a great work, and that even ladies of  
title are accomplished in the water. This is as  
it should be, and I know of no recreation which  
is gaining more converts than swimming. Nor  
as a sport is there room for grumbling, because  
great progress is being made. Truly there  
are few matches between professionals, chiefly  
because Joseph Nuttall, is without a peer,  
but the comparative rarity of contests for hard  
cash is not a matter to be deplored—as I consider  
that the paid men cannot be employed  
better than by teaching both the masses and the  
middle classes. The year's campaign was brought  
to close last Saturday evening in the magni-  
ficiently equipped bath at Shoreditch in London,  
when the 100 yards' championship of England  
was decided. The Shoreditch baths cost upwards  
of £60,000, and although this is a very large  
sum, I do not think that municipalities can  
expend their money to better purpose than by  
building beautiful baths—both for the purposes  
of swimming and of ordinary ablutions. Swimming  
is almost as necessary as walking, and cleanliness  
is next to godliness.

THE 100 YARDS' CHAMPIONSHIP: DEVELOPING  
SPEED.

Of course swimming races give us the very  
highest forms of the art, and there are few more  
capable demonstrators of speed-swimming than  
J. H. Derbyshire, of the Manchester Osborne  
club, who won the 100 yards and the cup pre-  
sented by the Otter S.C. at Shoreditch on  
Saturday. Although this was his third consecutive  
annual victory the challenge cup does not  
become his own property, and he can show  
that he has possessed captured, so  
that all their silver trophies are now vested in  
perpetuity, and are merely held by the winner  
from year to year—just like the National Cup  
of the Football Association. But even so the  
honour is dearly cherished by swimmers and  
Derbyshire—who used to be called "Little Rob"—  
can at any rate say that he has in this year  
equalled the successes of Nuttall when he was  
an amateur, although it must not be over-  
looked that John H. Tyers was invincible for  
six years running over 100 yards. But I have  
spoken of progress in attaining pace.  
Just let me prove it. When the 100 yards was  
first decided in 1878, under the auspices of the  
South-east London S.C., J. S. Moore, of that  
organisation, was never beaten, and when W.  
Blew Jones, of the Otter S.C., accomplished  
1min. 1sec., he was regarded as a phenomenon.  
But Nuttall and Tyers reduced the figures  
that 1min. 1sec. is now only the standard time.  
The record is 60 1-5secs., made by Derby-  
shire at Cheetham Baths, Manchester, on  
November 23, 1898. In the same year the  
watch showed 60 4-5secs. in the championship,  
but last season, when he was extended by  
F. C. V. Lane, the Australian champion, Derby-  
shire reduced this to 60 2-5secs.—the best  
accomplished in this great battle for speed.  
Just compare Mr. Moore's 1min. 16-7secs., and  
young Derbyshire's 63 1-5secs! The difference  
of 15 seconds—speaking broadly—represents  
the progress of twenty years. This has not  
been brought about by any artificial or extraneous  
aids, as in the case of cycling records. Our  
methods of cutting through water have improved.  
Derbyshire is like a little flying fish.

AN ATTACK ON RECORD.

Some may think that Derbyshire is declining,  
as his time last Saturday was 61secs., but he  
had no one faster than Carl Baker, the  
Austrian, to bustle him along, and hence his  
easy win by five yards. Unfortunately F. C. V.  
Lane only two days before left England for  
Sydney, or with his assistance as pacemaker,  
Derbyshire might have beaten one minute, as  
he was never fitter in his career, and is reported

quite capable of doing so. Owing to a slight  
weakness on the chest Derbyshire nearly gave  
up public swimming in 1897, but he is stronger  
now, and for some weeks has been training at  
Leicester, as the guest of J. A. Jarvis. Indeed,  
he was being going through the same regimen  
as Jarvis, and has found himself so built up  
that by the time these notes appear he may have

broken the 300 yards' record as he was announced  
to make an attack on the 3mins. 47-5secs.  
attributed to F. C. V. Lane at Blackpool on  
September 11, 1899, at the Manchester Osborne  
baths last month. I hope that Derbyshire  
will take these figures off the book, because Tyers  
claims that he established 3mins. 47-5secs. at  
the Leander gala in the Metropolis on May  
18, 1898.

ASTON VILLA VANQUISHED: AN OPEN  
LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Throughout the world the fame of the Aston  
Villa club is established for Association football.  
They have taken every possible honour and have  
held the League championship five times—a  
record which for consistent success is quite un-  
approached. Therefore we expect great deeds  
from such a club—but this season they have sadly

diminished the brilliancy of their escutcheon.  
After winning their first four matches with-  
out a goal being notched against them they were  
defeated on their own enclosure by Everton, who obtained two goals against one.

Then we all voted Everton a wonderful team.  
But on Oct. 6 the Bolton Wanderers at Burn-  
er Park conquered the Villa by one goal to

none. When Jarvis retires I should not be astonished  
if Sharp takes his place. Thus I think it will  
be seen that we have had a successful season  
and that both as a pastime and a sport, swimming  
is progressing.

ASTON VILLA VANQUISHED: AN OPEN  
LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.



## INSURANCES

"L'UNION"  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.  
(Established 1828)

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
GENERAL AGENT for the above  
Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
at current rates  
Claims settled direct without reference to the  
Head Office.

A. R. MARTY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900. £794

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. £103

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. £24

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAN-  
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1899  
£14,499,088.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0  
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0  
II. FIRE FUNDS... 2,731,183 13 7

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900. £1872

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. £27

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are PREPARED TO ACCEPT First  
Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current  
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1895. £26

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.  
The Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. £10

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-  
SURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN  
ASSURANCE CO.

The combined ACCIDENT and LIFE  
POLICY is THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS  
form of INSURANCE.

A yearly premium of £28 2s. (age 30) secures  
the following:—

£2,000 in case of death by accident.  
£1,000 in case of natural death.  
£1,000 in case of permanent total disabilment  
by accident.

£500 in case of partial total disabilment by  
accident.

£6 per week in case of temporary disabilment  
by accident.

Accidents insured against for £4 and £2 per  
annum (£1,000 in case of death, by weekly pay-  
ments in case of injury).

For further Particulars apply to  
J. Y. V. VERNON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1896. £174

THE WESTERN INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA,  
INCORPORATED 1851.  
CAPITAL £410,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

W.M. MEYERINK & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1900. £152

LOONG FI HORSE REPOSITORY.

SITUATED at No. 24, MATTHESON  
STREET, Wong-nai-cheung, near No. 1  
Police Station, and three minutes' drive from  
Windsor Garden and Restaurant. CAR-  
RIAGES FOR HIRE at cheap rates.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1900. £2324

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS  
USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Throughly reliable preservative for Wood  
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus  
Rot, and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,  
LUTGENS, EINSMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1897. £33

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Offices of the  
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,  
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO,  
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY.  
have this day been removed to  
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,  
Entrance East Lane, recently Meers,  
Wendt & Co.'s Office, behind Meers, Shawan-  
Tomes & Co.'s premises.

Hongkong 1st May, 1900.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Company's Steamship

"YANGTSE."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained after the average  
Bond, which is lying in the office of the under-  
signed, has been signed and payment of a dep-  
osit of 4 per cent. on value of their goods.

Goods not cleared by the 20th instant, at  
Noon, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1900. £230

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
GENERAL AGENT for the above  
Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
at current rates

Claims settled direct without reference to the  
Head Office.

A. R. MARTY,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900. £794

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
GENERAL AGENT for the above  
Company, is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
at current rates

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Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900. £794

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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

**CHRISTMAS MAIL**—Letters, etc., for the United Kingdom posted on the 24th instant per British Packet. Correspondence due in London on the 23rd December next.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the following regulations as to the manner of packing Christmas Cards when sent by Post. The packet must be open at the ends and the contents visible, or easily to be rendered visible. Packets which are sealed or forwarded in closed covers with the corners cut off or with notched ends are returned to the senders. Packets may be tied with string to protect the contents, but in such a way that the string can be easily untied.

**NEW YEAR PARCELS**—Parcels for the United Kingdom, posted before 3 p.m. on Friday, the 23rd November, are due in London about the 30th December. Senders of Parcels are requested to post them a few days in advance.

The Clyde, with the English Mail of the 26th October, left Singapore on Monday, the 19th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 24th instant. This Packet brings reply to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 24th September.

The City of Peking, with the American Mail of the 26th ult., left Yokohama on Friday, the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 24th inst.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	TER	DAY AND HOUR.
Singapore and Mauritius.	Nanyang	Thursday, 22nd, NOON
Charlton and Sourboya.	Babenberg	Thursday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Port Pirie.	Menelau	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Kuching and Simenul.	Sitkong	Thursday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.
Hothow and Haiphong.	Michael Jules	Thursday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama.	Hatchi Maru	Thursday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Moj.	Kachidote Maru	Friday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore.	Tantalus	Friday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.	Kasuga Maru	Friday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama.	Ginsa	Friday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.	Kumsang	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Ilculo and Cebu.	Kuifong	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c. India via Tuticorin.	Coromandel	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 10.55 to 11.15 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.	America Maru.	(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shinano Maru.	Maui.
Europe, &c. India via Tuticorin.	Stuttgart	(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
Kobe, Yokohama, San Diego and San Francisco.	Carlisle City	(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Japan	(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.)

## TO-DAY.

Performance of "Trilby," City Hall, 9 p.m. Second Subscription Concert, St. George's Hall, 9 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 21st November.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	2/11
	Bank Bills, on demand	2/11
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/11
	Creditary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/11
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	2/63
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/69
ON GERMANY.—	On demand	2/14
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	50/
	Credits, 60 days' sight	52
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	157
	Bank on demand	1674
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	157
	Bank, on demand	1573
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	71
	Private, 30 days' sight	72
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	2/1 p. o. d.
ON MANILA.—	Bank	Par.
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	1 p. c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	1234
ON HAIPHONG.—	On demand	2 p. o. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	1 p. o. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	60
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	9.50	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	50.25	
BAR SILVER, per oz	29/	

## OPIUM.

Quotations are— Allow 2s. net to 1 catty.  
Malwa New 3780 to 3790 per picul.  
Malwa Old 3810 to 3820  
Malwa Older 3830 to 3840  
P. P. wrapped 3850 to  
Persian fine quality 3870 to 3890  
Persian extra fine— to  
Patna New 3842 to — per chest.  
Patna Old— to —  
Benares Old— to —

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. steamer *Clyde* left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst., at 6 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 24th inst. at about 7 p.m.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Studtjart* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Monday, the 18th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 27th inst.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 26th ult., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 16th inst.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on Saturday, 16th inst., p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The steamer *Achilles* left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is due in Hongkong on the 20th inst.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

The N. P. steamer *Olympic* has arrived at Yokohama and will sail for Hongkong on the 10th inst.

THE N. P. steamer *Delta of Fife* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 27th ult.THE N. P. steamer *Glenugie* sailed from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the 31st ult.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	ISSUE V. LIVE.	PAID UP.	LAST DIVIDEND	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
<b>BANKS.</b>					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	30/- div. at 1/11/01 \$13.00 per share for 1st half year 1900	313 p. c. pr.—\$516. London 55/-
Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.	100,875	25	25	None	21
Do. Deferred	100,000	21	21	2/8 for 1899	23/-
National Bank of China, Ltd.	19,970 A	210	210	2/8 at 1/17/01—\$1.35 for 1900	24/-, sellers
Do. Founder's Shares	20,055 B	210	210	2/8 at 1/17/01—\$1.35 for 1900	23/-, buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>					
Imperial Ins. Society, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$250	40 p. ct.—\$20 for 1898	325, sellers
China Trade Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$35.33	\$25	10 p. ct. for year 1900 1/5 p. ct.—2.5% to 10/10 =1% 0.025 (allow for 99)	322, sellers
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	2100	223	1/5 p. ct. for 1897	315, sellers
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$60	30/- p. ct. for 1899	315, sellers
Canton Insur. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$60	26/- per cent. for 1893	323, buyers
Straita Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$25	8/- per cent. for 1893	81
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>					
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$250	27/- for 1898	320, sellers
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	8/- for 1895	323, sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>					
Hongkong, Canton and Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1.20 for half year ended 30/6/00	322, sellers
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	30,000	210	210	spec. & p. ct. bonus for 99	306, sellers
China & Manilla S. S. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	20 per cent. for 1890	325, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	12 per cent. for year ending 30/6/00	320, sellers
China Mutual S. N. Co., Limited	20,000	210	210	Int. of 3 per cent. on a/c. of 1900	310, buyers
Do. Ordinary	20,000	210	210	Int. of 5 per cent. on a/c. of 1900	313, buyers
Star Ferry Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	1/10 p. ct. for 1899 Int. of 5 p. cent. on account of 1900	318, sellers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	21	21	23/-	321, sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	Int. of \$21 per share on a/c. 1900	322, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$3 for 1897	325, buyers
<b>MINE.</b>					
Punjum Mining Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$8	\$8	None	32.75, sellers
Do. Preference	30,000	\$1	\$1	75 cents.	75 cents.
Societe Fran. des Charbonnages du Tonkin	10,000	Fe.250	Fe.250	None	325, sellers
Queens Mines, Limited	400,000	25	25	8 cents, sales & sellers	325, sellers
Jeletbo Mining and Trading Company, Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	31/7-74 (coupon 9)	323, sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited	200,000	21	16/10	1/10 p. ct. for 1899 2 div. on 7/7/00	320, buyers
Oliver's Freshfield Mines, Limited	A 15,000	\$5	\$5	None	322, sellers
Great Eastern and Central Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	B 45,000	\$5	\$5	1/10 p. ct. for 1899	321, sellers
Do. Preferences	110,000	\$4	\$4	First year	320 cents, sellers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES, &amp;c.</b>					
Hongkong Dock & Wharf Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	Spec. & 12 p. ct. bonus for year ended 30/6/00	324 p. c. pr.—\$800.23.
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	Int. of 5 p. cent. on account of 1900.	325, sellers
Kowloon Land & Co. Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	1/1 for 1899	325, buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Int. of 1/10 p. on a/c. 1900	320, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	10 p. ct. for half year ended 30/6/00	319, buyers
Oriente Hotel Co., Limited	7,000	\$50	\$50	First year	315, buyers
Humphreys Est. & Fin. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	5 per cent. for 1895	317, sellers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>					